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tributed twenty copies. The last paragraph is worth the price of the whole book." It is refreshing to hear of a man giving twenty copies of a valuable peace book to his friends, all the more when it is so eminently valuable a book as the "Arbiter in Council." This work was published in London two years ago anonymously, but it is no longer a secret that its author was Francis W. Hirst, editor of the London *Economist*. Copies of this work may still be had at the office of the American Peace Society. Mr. Solberg is a life member of the American Peace Society. We commend his example to all our members. There is something *special* that every member can do; if not in a large way, then in a smaller but no less important way.

News from the Field.

Arthur Derrin Call, principal of the Second North School, Hartford, president of the Connecticut State Peace Society, has been giving addresses on international peace at various places in Connecticut.

The Arbitration Committee of the Columbus (Ohio) Board of Trade announces, through its chairman, Mr. W. A. Mahony, that it will, during 1909, continue its campaign of educating public sentiment to an appreciation of the necessity of the pacific settlement of international differences in a World Court of Justice. The committee consists, besides Mr. Mahony, of E. A. Jones, State School Commissioner, Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the State University, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, E. O. Randall, George D. Jones, J. A. Jeffrey and Robert E. Sheldon.

The American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation, whose headquarters are in New York City, Sub-Station 84, filed incorporation papers at Albany on January 19. The purpose of the Association is to record the history of organized efforts for promoting international peace and relations of comity and good fellowship between nations. The directors are: President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Seth Low, Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, Stephen H. Olin of Rhinebeck, ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White of Ithaca, and Robert A. Franks of Orange, N. J.

Dr. William G. Hubbard, a vice-president of the American Peace Society, addressed a large union service of the churches of Goldsboro, N. C., on the evening of Peace Sunday, on the subject, "The United States Does Not Need a Big Navy." The address was highly spoken of by the local papers. Dr. Hubbard also gave an address some days afterwards on the same subject at the Friends' Meeting House, Washington, D. C., which was declared to be interesting, moderate in tone and thoroughly convincing. While in Washington, Dr. Hubbard gave an address on the World Peace Movement before five hundred students of Howard University.

The Committee on Business Organizations of the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference has just issued, through

the permanent Secretary, H. C. Phillips, a four-page statement on the "Progress of International Arbitration." This is its first Bulletin sent out to business men. Copies of the Bulletin and further information on the work of the Mohonk Conference may be had by application to the Secretary at Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, N. Y. Bulletin No. 2 sent out by the Committee contains a condensed statement of the work of the second Hague Conference.

The Standing Committee of the French Peace Societies has decided to observe the 22d of February this year by a banquet. The Committee has chosen Reims as the place where the sixth French National Peace Congress will be held, and has fixed the 30th of May as the date of the opening of the Congress.

Brevities.

. . . On January 7 Secretary Root signed arbitration treaties with Ecuador, Bolivia and Hayti, and the Senate ratified treaties with the Argentine Republic and Salvador.

. . . The College of the City of New York, on the suggestion of Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, has decided to have an "Arbitration Day" as a regular feature of the college calendar. The day will probably be the 18th of May, and Prof. Walter E. Clark, who will have charge of the arrangements, intends to make the day a notable event.

. . . Dr. James DeNormandie, minister of the First Church, Roxbury, Boston, in sending his signature to the remonstrance against the further increase of the navy, writes: "Our people are navy mad. It is the greatest reproach upon our civilization to be spending such vast sums in this wild rivalry of the richest nations of the world. I wish I could speak with a thousand tongues against it."

. . . Prof. Charles Zueblin, speaking on "Church and State" at the Central Congregational Church, Boston, on January 24, said, among other things: "We are told by some people that the more battleships we have the less danger there is of war. I cannot follow that argument. Until the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for two battleships was passed this year there was talk of war with Japan. After that the war talk ceased. Are we to have war with Japan invited in order that the jingoistic, brutal spirit may be cultivated? Seven nations of Europe spent last year for navies and armies \$1,350,000,000. That would teach every child under fourteen years of age in all those nations a useful occupation and leave enough over to give a pension to every man over sixty-five."

. . . At the annual banquet of the Netherlands Society in Philadelphia, January 22, Dr. Loudon, the Netherlands minister, declared that universal peace was a dream impossible of realization. Gen. Horace Porter disagreed with him. He expressed the hope that the Hague Tribunal might some time bear to nations the same relation that the Supreme Court of this country bears to the several States. Then, he said, the world would have universal and perpetual peace.

. . . The diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American States are discussing the possibility and practicability of making Costa Rica The Hague of America, so far as the arbitration of disputes between American countries is concerned. The Central American Court of Justice is situated there, the location is central, with steamship connections to all parts of the world, good hotels exist, the country is outside of all international controversies, etc. The plan may be submitted to the next Pan-American Conference, which is to meet in Buenos Ayres in 1910.

. . . Seventeen nations have already accepted the invitation extended by the Netherlands government, on the suggestion of Germany, to attend the international conference with the object of formulating general laws on the subject of bills of exchange, their validity, enforcement, etc. The powers that thus far have expressed their intention of being represented are the United States, Mexico, Germany, France, Italy, China, Panama, Costa Rica, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Siam, while acceptances from the others are practically assured.

. . . The Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty, signed on the 14th of October, 1903, the first in the series of arbitration treaties which now number more than eighty, has been renewed for a further period of five years. It is expected that the other treaties which followed this will be renewed as they expire.

. . . Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela have been resumed, through the restoration by President Gomez of the exequaturs to the French Consuls in Venezuela, and a complete settlement of the differences between the two countries is expected.

. . . The treaty for the arbitration by the Hague Court of the fishery dispute between Newfoundland and the United States, determined upon some time ago, was signed in Washington by Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce on January 27. The signatures were provisional, because of Secretary Root's wish to retire at once from the Cabinet, and because the approval of Premier Bond of Newfoundland had not been received. Great Britain and Canada have assented to the agreement and it is believed that Newfoundland will. The Gloucester fishermen, who believe that they have been acting wholly within their rights under the treaty of 1818, express themselves generally as satisfied with the provisions of the agreement, feeling that they have nothing to lose by having the mooted questions arbitrated.

. . . Rev. E. B. TreFethren, a very active member of the American Peace Society at Revillo, South Dakota, had strong resolutions against the "unnecessary and unreasonable" increase of the naval and military equipment of the United States adopted by his congregation on Peace Sunday, and by his evening congregation at Albee on the same day. These resolutions were presented to the House of Representatives through the member of Congress for that district.

. . . More than twenty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the United States and other countries, most of

which have already been ratified by the Senate, were signed by Secretary Root before he retired from the State Department last month.

Thirty Reasons Why Our Navy Should Not Be Enlarged.

The following statement of reasons why our navy should not be enlarged was issued on January 15, with the endorsement of a large body of the leading men of the country, including Charles Francis Adams, Jane Addams, Samuel Bowles, John Graham Brooks, Andrew Carnegie, James Duncan, President Faunce of Brown University, A. B. Farquhar, Edwin Ginn, Washington Gladden, Edward Everett Hale, William D. Howells, Chester Holcombe, Prof. William James, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, President Jordan of Leland Stanford University, Bishop Wm. N. McVickar, Marcus M. Marks, N. O. Nelson, Gen. William J. Palmer, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, George Foster Peabody, Bliss Perry, Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, Prof. William G. Sumner, Lincoln Steffens, Ida M. Tarbell, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, President Thompson of the State University of Ohio, Booker T. Washington, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College, and others.

1. Because we have fought foreign foes, English, Spanish and Mexican, only six years in the one hundred and twenty-five years since the Revolution. In every foreign war we made the first attack. With less danger from attack than any other nation, we are now spending more for past war and preparation for future war than any other nation in the world.

2. Because our extent of coast line has little relation to danger from attack. The second Hague Conference has provided for immunity from bombardment of all unfortified towns and from levying contributions by threat of bombardment. We should be safer still if we reduced fortifications, as one of our delegates to The Hague has said.

3. Because the Hague Conference also provided for arbitration of disputes over contractual debts, thereby removing excuse for our keeping a navy to prevent forcible collection of such debts of South America to Europe.

4. Because a navy is less needed than ever to protect South America, as it is now perfectly capable of a defensive alliance among its nations to repel any wanton attack from outside. Reasons which made the Monroe Doctrine necessary when there was a "Holy Alliance," and the weak South American republics were unconnected by telegraphs or railroads, have no application when modern communications, soon to include the Panama Canal, and enormously increased population, wealth and mutual friendship make them now far from eager to continue our over-lordship. With the price of a few torpedo boats we might secure by education and diplomacy a federation of South American states.

5. Because there is no danger from China, a peace-loving nation friendly to us. Our return of the indemnity has done more to promote peace with her than anything else could do. According to the testimony of Ambassador Luke Wright, of Hon. John W. Foster, of Secretary Taft, and of over one hundred missionaries to Japan, familiar